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two species of *Pinus* (*P. echinata* and *P. Strobus*), and beech and hickory nuts. Many seeds are now being determined by experts of the Department of Agriculture. When the determination of the seeds is completed a good account of the ancient flora of that region can be given. A comparison of the living with the fossil plants of the locality shows that, except for the cypress, the plants now growing seem the same as those there in Pleistocene time.

In discussing the conditions attendant on the formation of the ancient flora and its disappearance, Dr. Hollick stated that the land had undergone elevation twice and subsidence twice. The first elevation preceded the formation of the flora, which was to be found mainly in the valleys. The area was then depressed and completely submerged, and at length was covered by sand brought in by the waves. After the first elevation and during the first subsidence deposits were formed either *in situ*, as swamps, or at the mouths of the valleys by transported material. These after the second elevation are now being exposed by erosion. The second subsidence is now taking place, and a second series of vegetable deposits is being laid down. The rate of this subsidence has been calculated to be about two feet in the century.

EDWARD S. BURGESS,
Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. Homer D. House, Syracuse University, 1902, has entered Columbia University as a graduate student in botany.

Professor A. D. Selby, botanist of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, is carrying on some special lines of research at the New York Botanical Garden.

The editor of *Torreya* spent the greater part of the months of October and November in Florida, studying and collecting the marine algae of that region.

A suggestive nature study leaflet entitled "Plant-Travellers" has recently been issued by Professor Clarence Moores Weed, of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station.

The large collection of West Indian and South American ferns accumulated by the late George S. Jenman, of Georgetown, British Guiana, has been purchased by the New York Botanical Garden.

Dr. Frederic E. Clements and wife, of the University of Nebraska, have recently devoted a few weeks to consulting the herbarium and library of Columbia University and the New York Botanical Garden.

Mr. R. S. Williams is again at the New York Botanical Garden after a year and a half spent in Bolivia where he has made extensive collections of plants. His gatherings are particularly rich in bryophytes and ferns.

Dr. William Austin Cannon, of the New York Botanical Garden, has been awarded a grant of five hundred dollars by the Carnegie Institution for the completion of cytological researches relating especially to the oögenesis, spermatogenesis and fertilization of certain plant hybrids.

Professor F. S. Earle returned to New York on December 2 from a six weeks' visit to the island of Jamaica. He was especially occupied while there in gathering data for a study of the diseases of logwood, cocoanut, and other plants of economic importance.

Among the botanists visiting New York in the past few weeks have been Professor Treub, Director of the Botanical Garden at Buitenzorg, Java; Professor F. E. Weiss of the Owens College, Manchester, England; and Professors Lester F. Ward and F. H. Knowlton, of Washington, D. C.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology, and the Botanists of the Central and Western States all hold meetings in Washington, D. C., during "Convocation Week," December 27, 1902, to January 3, 1903.

The *Revue Bryologique* announces the death of the distinguished bryologist, K. Gustav Limpricht, which occured at Breslau on the 20th of October in his 69th year. Limpricht was best known by his masterly treatment of the Musci of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland in Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora. His writings on the Hepaticae also are important and thorough-going.

"The Ulothricaceae and Chaetophoraceae of the United States," by Dr. Tracy Elliot Hazen, comprising Vol. 11, No. 2, of the Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club, was issued in

October; the "History of Pre-Clusian Botany in its Relation to Aster," by Dr. Edward Sandford Burgess, constituting Vol. 10 of the Memoirs, was published in November; and the "Flora of New Providence and Andros (Bahama Islands)" by Mrs. Alice R. Northrop, forming No. 1 of Vol. 12 of this series, was issued December 10.

Messrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell and Luman Andrews have recently published a "Flora of the Town of Southington and its Vicinity: A List of the Fern and Seed Plants growing without Cultivation." In an area of approximately thirty-six square miles 1,201 species are listed. An interesting comparison is made, by families, with the 1,563 species reported in the Flora of Vermont published in 1900.

The death of Dr. Timothy Field Allen occurred at his home in New York on December 5, after an illness of many months. He was born in Westminster, Vt., April 24, 1837. Dr. Allen was not only distinguished in his profession as a physician and surgeon, but was also for many years the leading American student of the Characeae. An account of his collections of Characeae, which he presented to the New York Botanical Garden about two years ago, was published in the *Journal* of the Garden for April, 1901. Dr. Allen was a charter member of the Torrey Botanical Club and had been for many years its senior Vice-President. It is expected that a more extended notice of his life and work will appear in an early number of the *Bulletin* of the Club.

ERRATA, VOLUME 2

Page 49, 11th line, *for* writter, *read* writer.
Page 69, 1st line, *for* Berolensis, *read* Berolinensis.
Page 72, 25th line, *for* humosa, *read* humerosa.
Page 96, 3d line, *for* Planting, *read* Plant.
Page 173, 7th line, *for* microsporangia, *read* macrosporangia.
Page 173, 8th line, *for* microspores, *read* macrospores.